

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

Department will be taken the efficient Marine Hospital Service, which as a matter of fact does not concern itself with the Marines any more than with every other part of the employees of the Government; and which has been fighting so successfully the yellow fever and the bubonic plague. From the Department of Commerce and Labor will be taken that part of the Immigration Service which examines immigrants coming into this country to see that they have no contagious or infectious disease. From the War Department will be taken those bureaus which have been dealing with the sanitary problems of the Philippines and the Isthmus of Panama. And last of all, from the Department of Agriculture will be taken the pure food workers, who inspect milk, meat, dairy products and canned goods under Dr. Wiley of the Chemistry Bureau.

Still another plan which was begun under the preceding administration will be taken up and carried out by the present one. It is the scheme for reorganizing the Navy Department, which was operated on very unbusinesslike methods until a few months ago when Secretary Newberry introduced the reform which Secretary Meyer is now going to give a thorough test and a chance to prove their merit.

Mr. Newberry is likely to get into the Senate from Michigan, it is said. He was practically offered the place of Ambassador to Russia this week. When news of the probable offer reached him he remarked, "No, sir. No push pants for me," referring to the fact that our diplomats at royal courts have to wear knee breeches of velvet sometimes. Those five words, "No push pants for me," have been widely circulated out in Michigan and are gaining great popularity for Truman H. Newberry.

The Central American situation is not progressing as it should. President Zelaya has taken advantage of the report which was circulated recently that we were going to join with Mexico in a "protectorate" over the Central American countries. He has gotten the other Central American countries stirred up over this menace to their independence. This was a smart trick and it has rather put our State Department on the mourners' bench for the present.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Rumors have been flying thick and fast this week that two of the Supreme Court Justices, namely Mr. Fuller and Mr. Harlan, were going to resign, and that Taft would fill up their places with men who could be depended upon to declare an income tax unconstitutional. But the gentlemen have both denied this rumor publicly. The advanced age makes it likely that there will be vacancies of the Supreme Bench within a year or so, however.

President Taft has had more time for exercise this week than during the crowded weeks immediately following inauguration. Yesterday he and Vice-President Sherman indulged in a game of golf at Chevy Chase. He is a fine player, and very enthusiastic in the sport, which he says ought to be America's national game. The Taft family have a pet Jersey cow which has been turned out to pasture in the White House yard, much to the amusement of the passers-by. Imagine a vulgar bossy-cow in the court-yard of Windsor Castle!

The situation in regard to the tariff is fascinating to students of the tariff question, but not even interesting to the ordinary man. The fact is that Congress has not gone far enough yet so that anyone can tell what they are going to do. The present bill is evidently going to be changed almost entirely. President Taft said this week that he will veto it unless it is very much improved. He wants some real lowering of rates, believing that this is what the people voted for when they endorsed the Chicago Platform. He wants the tariff protection on iron and steel cut down more than is proposed. He does not want gloves taxed so heavily as the bill provides. Neither does he want coffee, tea and cocoa taxed, as had been planned by the House. The countervailing duty on coal oil ought to come off, too, since the Standard Oil Company does not need any help in the matter of keeping prices high. He wants hides to come in free. The present bill provides for this, but it has been evident during the week that the leaders are going to put the tax back on to please

the foolish farmers who do not know that all the profit on hides goes to the beef trust. Just what steps he expects to take to create money for the pressing needs of the Government he has not said.

As a matter of fact the real tariff bill will be made on the Senate side of the Capitol, and Mr. Taft is making overtures of friendliness to all the Senators, in the hope of getting them to fix the tariff in accordance with his ideas. The Senate is working splendidly this session, and there seems to be none of the scrapping among the members which marked last winter's work. They have made a good start on the tariff bill already, it is said.

In the House the discussion of the Bill is prolonging itself beyond expectation. Mr. Payne made a two days speech which showed a wonderful memory and a wonderful knowledge of the tariff problem, but which did not prevent the Bill from being fiercely attacked by the Democrats and many of the Republicans. The House is going to convene at ten o'clock, and hold its meetings far into the night this week. Probably it will be able to pass the Bill and send it to the Senate within about two weeks.

Kentucky newspapers received here show that an attempt is being made to get people to believe that Sen. Bradley is to have full charge of appointments to all Federal offices in his home state. There is no truth in these stories, which did not come from the White House at all, but are originated by a set of office hunters who would like to believe them if they could. The reasons for the attempt to make the Kentucky Republicans believe them, however, are pretty well understood here.

In the first place, it is Bradley's ambition to do what the stories say he will do—build up a machine of his own followers, who will obey his commands and give him absolute command of Republican affairs in Kentucky. There is of course strong opposition to this by such men as Edwards, Tinsley, Bennett and other leading Republicans who are pretty well satisfied to let the voters run the party. Bradley's friends hope to be able to scare the supporters of these men, who do not know the real facts, and so force them into Bradley's power.

In the second place, there is now going on in Louisville a fight for control of the Republican organization between the whiskey men and the dries. Bradley, since his election to the Senate by whiskey votes, has been very well disposed toward the whiskey ring, and would be glad to help it out. And these newspaper writers, again hoping to deceive those who do not know the facts, are trying to scare the rank and file of the party into the whiskey-Bradley ranks in the Louisville primary fight. It is even reported here that in case they fail to get control in Louisville they will throw the fall election to the Democrats.

The actual facts are as follows:—Bradley, as Senator from Kentucky, has a considerable power in the Senate to prevent confirming of nominations of men for Kentucky positions. He cannot force the appointment of any one, but he can prevent their appointment. Mr. Taft, thoroughly loyal to his friends, still has very little time to fight over the patronage and does not wish to have more important things blocked by getting into a row with Bradley over postoffices. It is therefore reported that an arrangement has been made whereby Bradley will be consulted about appointments, but will not by any means be given full power in the matter. He will not be permitted to punish those who supported Taft, but where this question does not come up his candidates will receive consideration on their merits. Taft will insist on a high grade of appointments—which will cut out many a Bradley pie-hunter—and Bradley can get his men thru only if they are approved by Taft. In return he will not oppose the confirmation of the nominations sent in. The regular party organization, of which Judge Burnham is the head, will receive, as is usual, about the same consideration that the Senator does. Bradley will have nothing at all to say about the Republican Congressional districts, which will greatly handicap him in the fight he has undertaken against Mr. Edwards.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

safely and made their way to a house, but had most thrilling and dangerous adventures.

INDIANS GIVE UP:—Chief Crazy Snake and his band of Creeks and negroes who have been on the war-path in the Southwest are ready to give up, and the old chief has already surrendered. It is not yet certain how many have been killed, but the troops and band have had several fights, and it is supposed that about eighty persons have been killed.

BIG DYNAMITE EXPLOSION:—Nearly a car-load of dynamite exploded at Chillicothe, Ohio, Tuesday, and killed eight men, injuring eight more.

READY TO GIVE UP THRONE:—King Peter of Serbia, the little kingdom which has been the center of the latest European imbroglio, has about decided to resign. He finds that he is only a play king, and is not allowed any real power, and he is tired of it. His eldest son has already given up his claim to the throne.

FASTEST RIDE ON EARTH:—The fastest journey ever made by a man was accomplished last Monday when Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, the largest bank in this country, tried to get to his dying mother's bedside. He started from New York at midnight Sunday in a special train and covered the 959 miles to Chicago in fifteen hours and five minutes or 905 minutes. Thus including all stops and six changes of engines, his train made more than a mile a minute the entire distance. Mr. Vanderlip lost the race, however, his mother dying twenty-eight minutes before he reached her bedside.

ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT:—An attempt to kill Ex-Pres. Roosevelt was made by a crazy Italian on the steamship which is taking the statesman to Europe to begin his hunting trip. The man was overpowered by the boat's crew before he did any harm.

DECLINES TO CALL EXTRA SESSION

Now that Governor Willson declines to call an extra session of the legislature to pass the county unit bill, our attention should be centered in securing the election of candidates to the general assembly who agree in writing to support the county unit bill and the anti-blind tiger measure and to oppose any movement which may delay or endanger their passage.

After consulting a number of our friends, we have decided to circulate a "Declaration of Political Independence," which we publish in another column. The League has given an order to the printer for 5,000 copies similar to the petition forms and 5,000 cards. Both forms will be furnished on application. This method has stirred Maryland. About 2,000 voters signed cards containing the "Declaration of Political Independence" in a meeting held at the Lyric theater in Baltimore City on January 31. The indications are that this plan will assure the election of a legislature in Maryland pledged to support the local option bill, notwithstanding the fact that certain political leaders had planned for the liquor men to capture the general assembly. The fact that thousands of voters have signed the "Declaration of Political Independence" has upset their plans and made them "sit up and take notice." Candidates feel compelled to comply with the wishes of voters and are "getting into the band wagon."

We have allowed the will of the majority to be thwarted long enough in Kentucky. As rapidly as possible, a county committee of five men will be appointed in each county to receive the "Declaration of Political Independence," and after a sufficient number of voters have signed the "Declaration of Political Independence" to hold the balance of power, such a committee will bring the matter to the attention of all candidates, both for the senate and the house, and receive their replies in writing, which replies should be published in order that those signing the "Declaration" and all other voters may have intelligent information for their guidance. This plan will be absolutely fair to all candidates, for each candidate will have an equal opportunity to let the voters know whether he represents their views or not. This they have a right to know.

Let us urge our friends to take the matter up at the next court day in their respective counties, circulate the "Declaration," beginning early that day, and at the noon hour appoint a committee to continue the circulation in their precincts, and appoint the county committee to receive the "Declarations" signed and to apprise candidates in reference to the number who have signed at the proper time. This county committee should be fairly formed with men of all political parties.—The Kentucky Issue.

For Quinsy Sore Throat.

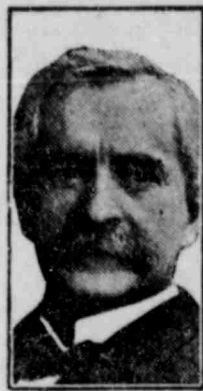
Someone, I have forgotten who, asked for a cure for this painful trouble. I have known the following to be very successful: Mix thoroughly equal parts of alcohol and glycerin, and one tablespoon of mixture to one-half glass of water and use as a gargle. If taken when throat first shows trouble will usually break up the attack. Use the gargle frequently. This is good for any sore throat.

Stone Jug Not in Demand.

A countryman went into a New York store and asked for a stone jug. He didn't get it. The merchant said he did not know when he ever had such a call. The stone jug has gone out of city trade. The demijohn long since took its place, but the average countryman sticks to the jug. According to the Vesey street merchant, if a city man wants a jug he has to go out of town to buy it.

GOSPEL POWER REVOLUTIONARY

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (Moody's) Church,
Chicago.



The attempt to make men Christians by the process of education has been tried with dismal failure. Bishop Colenso took a band of Zulu youth and gave them a good education in England. After they had advanced in their studies, he suggested that they now turn their attention to the claims of Christianity, but, in the words of Dr. Gordon, "They kicked up their heels and went back to their former heathen practices." The good bishop had to confess that his experiment was a failure. Robert Moffat was told that if he went to preach to Africaners the cruel chief would make out of his skill a drinking cup and use his skin for a drumhead. But Moffat, trusting in God, went to Africaner and told him the story of the suffering Christ and the risen Lord. The result was that the lion became a lamb; the cruel chieftain was transformed into an earnest Christian, so that Moffat, after years of association with him, wrote this testimony of his Christianity: "I do not once remember having occasion to be grieved with him or to complain of any part of his conduct." Nothing short of the revolutionary power of the gospel can explain the experience of Paul, Kajjarhach, Africaner, John Newton, Jerry McAulay and scores of others who have been won immediately and directly from lives of wickedness to lives of righteousness.

Such has been the effect of Biblical teachings in many communities. James Calvert tells us that when he arrived at the Fiji Islands the first thing he had to do was to gather up the bones and flesh which had been left over from a cannibal feast the day before. Within less than half a century, which is scarcely a speck of time in the cycle of evolution, these men, once cannibals, were sitting at the table of the Lord. The death of Christ, revealed in the Bible and symbolized by the broken bread and the pouring wine, had wrought this revolution. On the island of Anetym is the monument of John Geddie, bearing this inscription: "When he landed in 1848 there were no Christians; when he left in 1872 there were no heathen." Darwin a Witness.

When Mr. Darwin visited Terra del Fuego, in 1833, he wrote: "The Fuegians are in a more miserable state of barbarism than I ever expected to have seen any human being." He thought it would be impossible to civilize them. On his second visit, in 1869, he was astonished to find that these people, whom he had regarded as below the domestic animals, had been transformed into Christian men and women. In his astonishment he wrote: "I certainly should have predicted that not all the missionaries in the world could have done what has been done. It is wonderful and it shames me, as I have always prophesied a failure. It is a grand success." In a letter to the London Missionary Society, inclosing £25 for the work, Mr. Darwin said: "I shall feel proud if your committee shall think it fit to elect me as honorary member of your society." It is evident that Darwin perceived that a revolutionary, rather than an evolutionary, force had been at work on Terra del Fuego.

Such a force is Christianity, because the living God goes with it and works as he will. On any day in spring one may see in the cemetery abundant life clothing the hills into beauty of shrub and grass and flowers, but underneath the granite and marble shafts there is no appearance of life. Death is revolutionary. It soon destroys feature and form, and reduces our friends to dust. If evolution were my hope, I should stand in the cemetery with despair. But I believe in the God of revolution. "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet the dead shall be raised." From underneath those heavy shafts shall come forth the bodies of our loved ones, glorified and immortal. Let us urge our friends to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, who saves "in a moment," "in the twinkling of an eye," and gives the spiritual life that grows stronger day by day.

Truth Revolutionary.

The teachings of Jesus were revolutionary. They did not grow out of his time. "Never man spake like this man." He is the author of salvation by grace. No wonder the sun darkened, the rocks rent and the dead were raised during the tragedy of the crucifixion, for the death of Christ was the beginning of such a revolution in the world as had never been seen before. By this death he is to take the human heart by storm; its appeal to gratitude and love cannot be resisted. "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The malefactor by his side is swept by the force of this revolution into the kingdom of God. A new force is now at work in the world. Dying for others is to take the place of making others die for us.

Pretty Tribute to Woman.

God made woman small in order to do a more choice piece of workmanship.—Alfred de Musset.

THEIR DAINTY FARE

"Hello, Parker, said Timmons.
"Morning, John," responded Parker.
"Old man down yet?"

"Not yet. I hear you've gone to housekeeping?"

"Bet you. Nothing like it. When a man has a wife and a home of his own there is nothing more to desire."

"That's right," agreed Timmons. "We've been housekeeping several weeks now and those are our sentiments. House or flat?"

"Flat. That's the only thing. Steam heat and all the rest. You can't beat it."

"Oh, I don't know. We took a house. Thought we'd like a garden, though it hasn't been anything but work so far. My wife started right in and planted bulbs for next spring. I'm going to raise all our vegetables. I'll bring you some. What kind do you like?"

"Cabbage. Some 'House or Flat' thing substantial anyway. I don't care much for light stuff, though, of course, salads are delicious if made right. My wife is great at it. She can make all the delicate things—like things women usually eat."

"I think all women like rarefied food—something dreamy and ethereal. Mrs. Timmons makes the most delicious nasturtium sandwiches you ever ate."

"They can't touch the violet sandwiches Susie made for our Sunday evening tea. And talk about your salad! We had one last night that beat anything for delicacy."

"I must tell Mrs. Timmons to call on your wife and get the recipes—just the kind she likes. We had a pudding last night that was simply a dream. I think she called it angel fluff—good name, too. It sort of melted in your mouth so you hardly knew you were eating anything—whipped cream and candied rose leaf on top."

"Sounds pretty. I'll tell Sue. She likes to try those things, though I can't say I care for such ethereal dishes myself."

"Nor I. Give me a good old-fashioned pumpkin pie or plum pudding. We used to have 'em at home—fine."

"Thought you liked your mother's cooking better, eh? Cry, did she?"

"How did you know? A little."

"I sort of guessed it. Say, it must be nearly noon."

"I feel as if—great guns! It's only ten o'clock!"

"I would have bet it was noon. Say, John, if you don't mind, I wish your wife would give those recipes to Susie—just now. I am sort of tired of dream food. Not but that Mrs. Parker is a fine cook—best ever, but—"

"Don't mention it, old man. I am inclined myself to feel that solid food is better to work on—sticks to your ribs. I couldn't eat all the flummery we had on the table last night, though up to then I'd managed to get away with everything in sight, just to please her. Last night I didn't have much appetite—had a little lunch just before I went home."

"Don't say a word. I did the same thing myself. I had no idea Sue would take it so hard."

"Wept, did she? Thought you liked your mother's cooking better, or that you didn't like hers?"

"Something like that. Household affairs reached the boiling point. Did your wife shed tears?"

"Did she! Then she rushed from the room—"

"Mine, too—bound to go home to her mother. So I ate everything everything in sight."

"I got rid of some of the flummery—with the help of the grate fire—then I followed her and we made up."

"Say, old man, come out and have some lunch."

"I'll do it if you'll make it boiled beef and cabbage."

"That sounds good to me. Come on!"

—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKET

Basis Prices

Apples cooking 50c. pk.; eating, 45c.
Cabbage, new, 4c. per lb.
Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.35.
Seed Potatoes—Early rose, \$1.40.
Burbank, \$1.40.
Early Ohio, \$1.50.
Eggs per dozen, 15c.
Butter per lb. 25c.
Bacon per lb. 8-13c.
Ham per lb 12½c.
Lard per lb. 10c. Pure 12½c.
Chickens on foot per lb. 12c.
Hens on foot per lb. 10c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Oats per bu. 65c.
Corn per bu. 90c.
Wheat per bu. \$1.25-1.30.
Flour, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x6x8, 45c. culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, March 30, '09.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 75 5 75
Beef steers 3 00 5 25
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 5 25
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 4 00
Feeders 3 25 5 00
Stockers 2 50 4 50
Choice milch cows 35 00 46 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
CALVES—Best 6 75 7 25
Medium 4 00 6 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs. up 7 15
130 to 160 lbs. 6 50
Pigs 5 25 5 75
Pigs 5 00 5 50
Roughs, 5 90 down.
SHEEP—Best lambs 6 50
Culls 3 00 5 00
Fat sheep 4 75 down.
MESS PORK \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11½ and 12c, heavy to medium 11½c.
Breakfast bacon, 16c.
Sides 11c.

Bellies, 12c.

Dried beef, 12c.

Shoulders, 8½c.

LARD—Pure tierces 11½c; tub 11½c; pure leaf tierces 12½c; firkins 12½c; tubs, 12½c.

EGGS—Case count 17½c.

BUTTER—Packing, 16c; creamery, 30c. lb. tub, 29c.

POULTRY—Hens 12½c, roosters, 6½c; springers, 14-20c; ducks, 12c; turkeys, 16-17c; geese 7c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.25.

OATS—No. 3 white 55½c; No. 3 mixed 55c.

CORN—No. 3 white 71½c; No. 3 mixed 69½c.

RYE—No. 2 Northwestern, 87c.

CUMBERLAND R. R. EXTENSION.

Officials of the Cumberland Railroad were here this week making arrangements to begin a survey for the proposed northern extension to be built from this city to Beattyville, Lee county.

This road will pass thru Manchester, Clay county, and to connect at Artemus with the Cumberland road that is now well under way from that point to Jellico, Tenn.

This road was agitated some three years ago through the columns of this paper and will eventually be built, and from present indications it seems that the work of extending the road might begin at an early date.

This proposed road would tap the extensive coal and timber lands of a number of counties in this section of the State, that are now entirely without means of transportation and will open up the finest coal fields of the State to the markets of the world.

It is reported that the Southern Railroad is backing the movement in which event it would give direct connection from Jellico to all points in the South.

This road if built, will in all probability pass through this city and going north by the way of little Richland creek, crossing the divide thru a low gap to the Goose creek side and down that stream to Manchester and on to Beattyville, by way of Booneville, as it is claimed that this will be the shortest as well as the easiest route to build.—Mt. Advocate.

'Tis the Mood That Counts.

For the dissatisfied man, all life is unsatisfactory; and, for the one that is contented, the world is full of comforts. And, for the cheerful man, even the easterly wind is musical in the window crevices.—Mountford.

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